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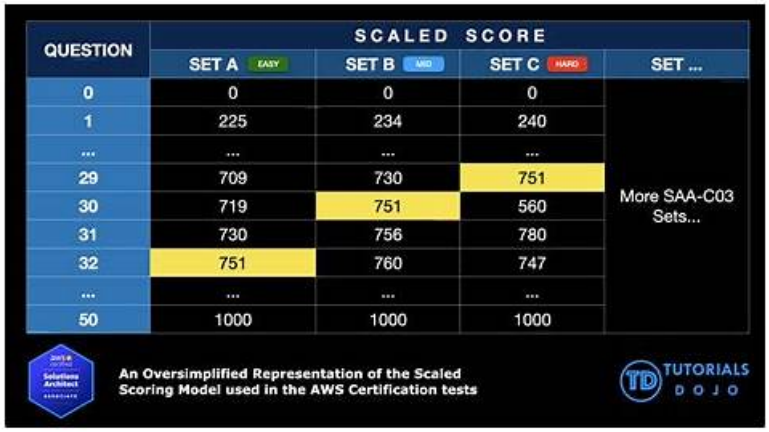

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Candidates who become Amazon SAA-C03 certified demonstrate their worth in the Amazon field. The AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) certification is proof of their competence and skills. This is a highly sought-after skill in large Amazon companies and makes a career easier for the candidate. To become certified, you must pass the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) certification exam. For this task, you need high-quality and accurate AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) exam dumps.

Amazon SAA-C03 Exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions. SAA-C03 exam covers a wide variety of topics, including AWS core services, security, database, networking, compute, and storage. Candidates are required to have a deep understanding of AWS services and their integration with each other to create solutions that meet specific business needs. In addition, candidates are expected to have experience with AWS best practices and the ability to identify and resolve common issues that arise when working with AWS.

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Perhaps you worry about that you have difficulty in understanding our SAA-C03 training questions. Frankly speaking, we have taken all your worries into account. Firstly, all knowledge of the SAA-C03 exam materials have been simplified a lot. Also, we have tested many volunteers who can prove that after studying our SAA-C03 Exam Questions for 20 to 30 hours, it is easy to pass the exam. The results show that our SAA-C03 study materials are easy for them to understand. In addition, they all enjoy learning on our SAA-C03 practice exam study materials.

Amazon SAA-C03, also known as Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) exam, is a certification exam that validates the technical expertise of individuals in designing and deploying scalable and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification is suitable for professionals who have experience in IT architecture, cloud computing, and AWS services.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q113-Q118):

NEW QUESTION # 113
A company has a large data workload that runs for 6 hours each day. The company cannot lose any data while the process is running. A solutions architect is designing an Amazon EMR cluster configuration to support this critical data workload.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Configure a transient cluster that runs the primary node and core nodes on On-Demand Instances and the task nodes on Spot Instances.

- B. Configure a long-running cluster that runs the primary node and core nodes on On-Demand Instances and the task nodes on Spot Instances.
- C. Configure a long-running cluster that runs the primary node on an On-Demand Instance, the core nodes on Spot Instances, and the task nodes on Spot Instances.
- D. Configure a transient cluster that runs the primary node on an On-Demand Instance and the core nodes and task nodes on Spot Instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:
For cost-effectiveness and high availability in Amazon EMR workloads, the best approach is to configure a transient cluster (which runs for the duration of the job and then terminates) with On-Demand Instances for the primary and core nodes, and Spot Instances for the task nodes. Here's why:
* Primary and core nodes on On-Demand Instances: These nodes are critical because they manage the cluster and store data on HDFS. Running them on On-Demand Instances ensures stability and that no data is lost, as Spot Instances can be interrupted.
* Task nodes on Spot Instances: Task nodes handle additional processing and can be used with Spot Instances to reduce costs. Spot Instances are much cheaper but can be interrupted, which is fine for non- critical tasks as the framework can handle retries.
A transient cluster is more cost-effective than a long-running cluster for workloads that only run for 6 hours a day. Transient clusters automatically terminate after the workload completes, saving costs by not keeping the cluster running when it's not needed.
* Option A: A long-running cluster may result in unnecessary costs when the cluster isn't being used.
* Option C: Running core nodes on Spot Instances risks data loss if the Spot Instances are interrupted, violating the requirement for zero data loss.
* Option D: Running both core and task nodes on Spot Instances is highly risky for data-critical workloads.
AWS References:
* Amazon EMR Cluster Management
* Using Spot Instances in EMR

NEW QUESTION # 114
[Design Secure Architectures]
A company is creating an application. The company stores data from tests of the application in multiple on-premises locations.
The company needs to connect the on-premises locations to VPCs in an AWS Region in the AWS Cloud. The number of accounts and VPCs will increase during the next year. The network architecture must simplify the administration of new connections and must provide the ability to scale.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST administrative overhead?

- A. Create a transit gateway. Create VPC attachments for the VPC connections. Create VPNattachments for the on-premises connections.
- B. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance. On the instance, include VPN software that uses a VPN connection to connect all VPCs and on-premises locations.
- C. Create an AWS Direct Connect connection between the on-premises locations and a central VPC. Connect the central VPC to other VPCs by using peering connections.
- D. Create a peering connection between the VPCs. Create a VPN connection between the VPCs and the on-premises locations.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Transit Gateway simplifies network connectivity by acting as a hub that can connect VPCs and on-premises networks through VPN or Direct Connect. It provides scalability and reduces administrative overhead by eliminating the need to manage complex peering relationships as the number of accounts and VPCs grows.
Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 115
[Design Secure Architectures]
A company runs an Oracle database on premises. As part of the company's migration to AWS, the company wants to upgrade the database to the most recent available version. The company also wants to set up disaster recovery (DR) for the database. The company needs to minimize the operational overhead for normal operations and DR setup. The company also needs to maintain access to the database's underlying operating system.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the Oracle database to Amazon RDS for Oracle. Create a standby database in another Availability Zone.
- B. Migrate the Oracle database to Amazon RDS for Oracle. Activate Cross-Region automated backups to replicate the snapshots to another AWS Region.
- C. Migrate the Oracle database to an Amazon EC2 instance. Set up database replication to a different AWS Region.
- D. Migrate the Oracle database to Amazon RDS Custom for Oracle. Create a read replica for the database in another AWS Region.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/rds-custom.htmlandhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/working-with-custom-oracle.html

NEW QUESTION # 116
A company has multiple Windows file servers on premises. The company wants to migrate and consolidate its files into an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system. File permissions must be preserved to ensure that access rights do not change.
Which solutions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Order an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device. Connect the device to the on-premises network. Copy data to the device by using the AWS CLI. Ship the device back to AWS for import into Amazon S3. Schedule AWS DataSync tasks to transfer the data to the FSx for Windows File Server file system.
- B. Order an AWS Snowcone device. Connect the device to the on-premises network. Launch AWS DataSync agents on the device. Schedule DataSync tasks to transfer the data to the FSx for Windows File Server file system,
- C. Copy the shares on each file server into Amazon S3 buckets by using the AWS CLI Schedule AWS DataSync tasks to transfer the data to the FSx for Windows File Server file system.
- D. Deploy AWS DataSync agents on premises. Schedule DataSync tasks to transfer the data to the FSx for Windows File Server file system.
- E. Remove the drives from each file server Ship the drives to AWS for import into Amazon S3. Schedule AWS DataSync tasks to transfer the data to the FSx for Windows File Server file system

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Explanation
A This option involves deploying DataSync agents on your on-premises file servers and using DataSync to transfer the data directly to the FSx for Windows File Server. DataSync ensures that file permissions are preserved during the migration process. D This option involves using an AWS Snowcone device, a portable data transfer device. You would connect the Snowcone device to your on-premises network, launch DataSync agents on the device, and schedule DataSync tasks to transfer the data to FSx for Windows File Server.
DataSync handles the migration process while preserving file permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 117
A weather forecasting company collects temperature readings from various sensors on a continuous basis. An existing data ingestion process collects the readings and aggregates the readings into larger Apache Parquet files. Then the process encrypts the files by using client-side encryption with KMS managed keys (CSE-KMS). Finally, the process writes the files to an Amazon S3 bucket with separate prefixes for each calendar day.
The company wants to run occasional SQL queries on the data to take sample moving averages for a specific calendar day.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use Amazon S3 Select to run SQL queries on the data directly in Amazon S3.
- B. Configure Amazon Athena to read the encrypted files. Run SQL queries on the data directly in Amazon S3.
- C. Configure Amazon EMR Serverless to read the encrypted files. Use Apache SparkSQL to run SQL queries on the data directly in Amazon S3.
- D. Configure Amazon Redshift to read the encrypted files Use Redshift Spectrum and Redshift query editor v2 to run SQL queries on the data directly in Amazon S3.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon Athenais a serverless query service that allows you to run SQL queries directly on data stored in Amazon S3 without the need for a data warehouse. It is cost-effective because you only pay for the queries you run, and it can handleApache Parquetfiles efficiently. Additionally, Athena integrates with KMS, making it suitable for querying encrypted data.
Key AWS features:
Cost-Effective: Athena charges only for the data scanned by the queries, making it a more cost-effective solution compared to Redshift or EMR for occasional queries.
Direct S3 Querying: Athena supports querying data directly in S3, including Parquet files, without needing to move the data.
AWS Documentation: Athena's compatibility with encrypted Parquet files in S3 makes it the ideal choice for this scenario, reducing both cost and complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 118
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